REPORT

R3-Yozgat-1 Wind Power Plant Project

Non-Technical Summary

Submitted to:

Eksim Enerji A.Ş.

Fahrettin Kerim Gökay Cad. No:36 Altunizade-Üsküdar/İSTANBUL

Submitted by:

WSP Danışmanlık ve Mühendislik Ltd. Şti.

Sukarno Cad. 691. Sok. Vadi Sitesi No:4, Yıldız 06550 Ankara, Türkiye

+90 312 4410031

24716548_v0

May, 2025

Distribution List

1 copy - Lenders

1 copy - Eksim Enerji A.Ş.

1 copy - WSP Danışmanlık ve Mühendislik Ltd. Şti.

Record of Issue

Company	Client Contact	Version	Date Issued	Method of Delivery
Eksim Enerji A.Ş.	Oğuzhan Başıbüyük	v0	02.05.2025	e-mail

Table of Contents

TABLES

FIGURES

Acronyms and Abbreviations

the Project	R3-Yozgat-1 Wind Power Plant Project
Eksim Enerji	Eksim Enerji A.Ş
WSP	WSP Danışmanlık ve Mühendislik Ltd. Şti.
CIMER	Presidential Communication Centre
CLO	Community Liaison Officer
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
E&S	Environmental and Social
EHS	Environmental, Health, and Safety
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EPDK	Energy Market Regulatory Authority
EPs	Equator Principles
ESAP	Environmental and Social Action Plan
ESDD	Environmental and Social Due Diligence
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESMS	Environmental and Social Management System
ETL	Energy Transmission Line
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GM	Grievance Mechanism
IFC	International Finance Corporation
ILO	International Labor Organization
KBA	Key Biodiversity Area
MoEUCC	Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change
NTS	Non-Technical Summary
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
PSs	Performance Standards
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
TEİAŞ	Turkish Electricity Transmission Corporation
WPP	Wind Power Plant

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 About R3-Yozgat-1 WPP Project

Eksim Enerji A.Ş. (here in after referred as “Eksim Enerji”) is currently planning to construct and operate the R3-Yozgat-1 Wind Power Plant (“WPP”) Project (here in after referred as “the Project”), located near the Karalık, Yukarıoba, Yukarıkarahacılı, Demircialan, Körpınar and İsaklı Villages of Sorgun and Çekerek Districts of Yozgat Province. The Project has undergone several design revisions over time. Initially planned with 10 turbines and a total installed capacity of 50 MWm / 50 MWe, the number of turbines was first increased to 12, and the capacity to 84 MWm / 50 MWe. Then, the Project design was changed again, and the number of turbines was decreased to the 11 with the cancellation of 1 turbine while total capacity was decreased to 77 MWm / 50 MWe. An Environmental Impact Assessment (“EIA”) Report was prepared for this revised design, and a “EIA Positive” Decision was obtained from the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change (“MoEUCC”) on December 29th, 2023. Subsequently, the Project was revised again, and the number of the turbines was decreased to the 8 with the cancellation of 3 turbines while total capacity was decreased to 56 MWm / 50 MWe. The official opinion of the MoEUCC regarding the turbine changes and capacity decrease was asked, and the MoEUCC stated that there is no need for additional EIA process and that the "EIA Positive" decision is valid for the revised project in their official correspondence. The necessary licensing processes were completed with the Energy Market Regulatory Authority (“EPDK”), and the revised Preliminary License was issued by EPDK.

1.2 About Eksim Enerji

Eksim Enerji is an energy company operating across Türkiye with a focus on renewable energy technologies. Eksim Enerji obtained its first license for a hydroelectric power plant project in 2006 and subsequently acquired wind power licenses in Izmir, Balıkesir, Tokat, and Amasya Provinces in 2007, and in Silivri and Osmaniye Provinces in 2011. In 2019, Eksim Enerji further expanded its portfolio by acquiring a WPP license in the Geyve region. As of now, Eksim Enerji owns 8 WPPs and 1 hydroelectric power plant which have a total installed capacity of 550 MW.

In line with its sustainability objectives, Eksim Enerji emphasizes clean energy production and has prevented 1.1 million tons of carbon emissions through its wind and hydroelectric power plants in 2023.

1.3 Definition of Renewable Energy

Renewable energy is derived from naturally renewing resources such as solar radiation, wind, water, geothermal heat, and organic materials, and provides a sustainable alternative to non-renewable resources such as coal, oil, and natural gas. The main types are wind, solar, hydro, geothermal and biomass, each of which has different environmental conditions that affect its efficiency and viability.

Wind power, as a key form of renewable energy, is highly dependent on local wind conditions such as speed, consistency and space available for turbines. Successful wind energy projects require a thorough assessment of these factors to determine their potential in specific locations. Technological advances are increasing the efficiency of wind energy production in different environments.

1.4 Importance of Renewable Energy

Renewable energy is a critical component in addressing global energy demands while minimizing adverse environmental impacts. As a sustainable power source, renewable energy reduces reliance on finite and environmentally detrimental fossil fuels, thus contributing to the mitigation of climate change and the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions (“GHGs”). The energy sector remains a major contributor to environmental degradation, primarily due to the combustion of coal, oil, and natural gas, which are significant sources of carbon

emissions. The transition to renewable energy technologies offers a solution to reduce these emissions, thereby mitigating the negative environmental consequences associated with conventional energy production.

In addition to its environmental benefits, renewable energy enhances energy security by diversifying energy sources and reducing dependence on imported fuels. This is particularly important for countries such as Türkiye, where renewable resources, including wind, solar, and hydropower, are locally available. The adoption of renewable energy not only supports energy independence but also reduces vulnerabilities associated with external geopolitical factors that may disrupt fuel supply chains.

As Türkiye's energy demand continues to increase, regional tensions and the effects of climate change are making the transition to clean and renewable energy sources even more critical in reducing reliance on external energy suppliers. While natural gas is considered a relatively cleaner energy source, it is still primarily imported by Türkiye. The more Türkiye depends on imported energy sources, the more vulnerable it becomes to external factors. In contrast, renewable energy sources such as solar and wind are widely available in regions with adequate solar radiation and wind potential, providing viable options for enhancing energy security and reducing dependence on external energy supplies.

With growing energy consumption and the worsening effects of climate change, the importance of using renewable energy sources that are not dependent on foreign imports is becoming more urgent. According to recent data from the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources, Türkiye's total electricity consumption increased by 3.8% to 347.9 terawatt-hours (TWh) in 2024, while electricity generation grew by 5.4% to 348.9 TWh. As of 2024, approximately 34% of Türkiye's electricity was generated from natural gas, 31% from coal, 24% from hydropower, 6% from wind, 2% from geothermal energy, and 3% from other sources like solar, biomass, and fuel oil. This indicates that over 60% of Türkiye's electricity generation still relies on non-renewable sources, emphasizing the importance of investing in renewable energy solutions, particularly wind and solar power, to reduce dependency on fossil fuels and ensure long-term sustainability.

1.5 The Goal of This Document

This document is a Non-Technical Summary ("NTS") of the Environmental and Social Due Diligence ("ESDD") report prepared by WSP Danışmanlık ve Mühendislik Ltd. Şti. (here in after referred as "WSP") for the R3-Yozgat-1 WPP Project. It provides an overview of the key findings from the ESDD, conducted in compliance with national and international regulations and standards set by international lenders. The NTS also outlines the mitigation measures proposed by Eksim Enerji to address the environmental and social impacts of the Project. Written in clear, non-technical language, this document aims to deliver accessible and relevant information to stakeholders and ensure it is easily understood by the general public.

1.6 Previous Environmental and Social Studies Conducted for the Project

Previously, a set of project-specific environmental and social reports / plans were developed in accordance with the applicable Turkish legislation. These include the EIA Report, the Environmental and Social Management Plan ("ESMP"), the Environmental Monitoring Plan, the Environmental and Social Training Plan, the GHG Reduction Plan, the Zero Waste Plan, and the Traffic Management Plan.

1.7 Project Standards

The Project will be implemented in accordance with applicable Turkish legislation, relevant international standards, and industry best practices. National requirements include the Regulation on Waste Management, the Regulation on Industrial Air Pollution Control, and legislation related to the protection of cultural heritage. International standards such as the Equator Principles ("EPs") IV; Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development ("OECD") Common Approaches; International Finance Corporation ("IFC") Performance Standards ("PSs"); World Bank Group's General and Sector Environmental, Health, and Safety ("EHS")

Guidelines; and Fundamental Labor Conventions of the International Labor Organization (“ILO”) will also be considered to ensure compliance with good international industry practice. These standards will guide the Project’s environmental, social, health, and safety management to promote sustainability and minimize negative impacts.

2.0 THE PROJECT

2.1 Project Background

Eksim Enerji is planning to construct and operate the R3-Yozgat-1 WPP in Yozgat Province, with a total installed capacity of 56 MWm / 50 MWe with 8 wind turbines. The Project design has changed multiple times: initially started with 10 turbines, then increased to 12, then decreased to 11 and finally revised to 8 turbines. The MoEUCC confirmed that the previously obtained “EIA Positive” Decision remains valid for the final design of the Project.

The Project received its preliminary license from EPDK to initiate investment, and following the design revisions, the license was updated accordingly.

The Project Area is located on agricultural and forest lands, and necessary permits have already been obtained.

Within the scope of the Project, the energy to be generated will be transmitted to the Çekerek Substation through a 19.1 km overhead Energy Transmission Line (“ETL”). A separate environmental assessment is currently being conducted for this ETL.

Access to the Project Area is provided from existing village roads that connects to D805 Tokat – Yozgat state road. As part of the Project, some extension and improvement works will be performed on these village roads. Additionally, approximately 4.2 km long in-site roads (turbine access roads) will be constructed within the scope of the Project.

The Project includes the following components:

- Wind turbines
- Switchyard
- Access roads
- ETL (whose construction, operation, maintenance and ownership are the responsibility of Turkish Electricity Transmission Corporation (“TEİAŞ”)).

2.2 Renewable Energy Generation Capacity of the Project

The Project is designed with the total installed capacity of 56 MWm / 50 MWe with 8 turbines. The plant is expected to contribute significantly to renewable energy generation in the region, providing clean electricity to the grid. The energy production is designed to meet the growing demand for sustainable energy while supporting Türkiye's commitment to renewable energy targets. The annual production capacity is estimated to be approximately 200,000,000 kWh, contributing to the reduction of carbon emissions and dependence on fossil fuels.

2.3 Project Site and Location

R3-Yozgat-1 WPP is located near the Karalık, Yukarıoba, Yukarıkarahacılı, Demircialan, Körpınar and İsaklı Villages of Sorgun and Çekerek Districts of Yozgat Province. The Project location and Project layout including all 8 turbines to be constructed are presented in Figure 1 and Figure 2, respectively.

The nearest permanent settlements to the Project Area and their distances to the nearest turbines are given in Table 1. While determining the distance, nearest structure (i.e. building, summer house, etc.) to the Project Area is considered.

Table 1: Nearest Settlements and Their Distances to the Nearest Turbines

Province	District	Village	Distance to the Nearest Turbine (km)
Yozgat	Sorgun	Karalık	1.13
Yozgat	Çekerek	Yukarıoba	1.45
Yozgat	Çekerek	Yukarıkarahacılı	2.92
Yozgat	Çekerek	Demircialan	5.07
Yozgat	Çekerek	Körpınar	7.60
Yozgat	Çekerek	İsaklı	15.15

The nearest settlements around the Project Area are also presented in Figure 3.

The areas designated for the installation of the turbines and the ETL are not located within any national or international protected areas.

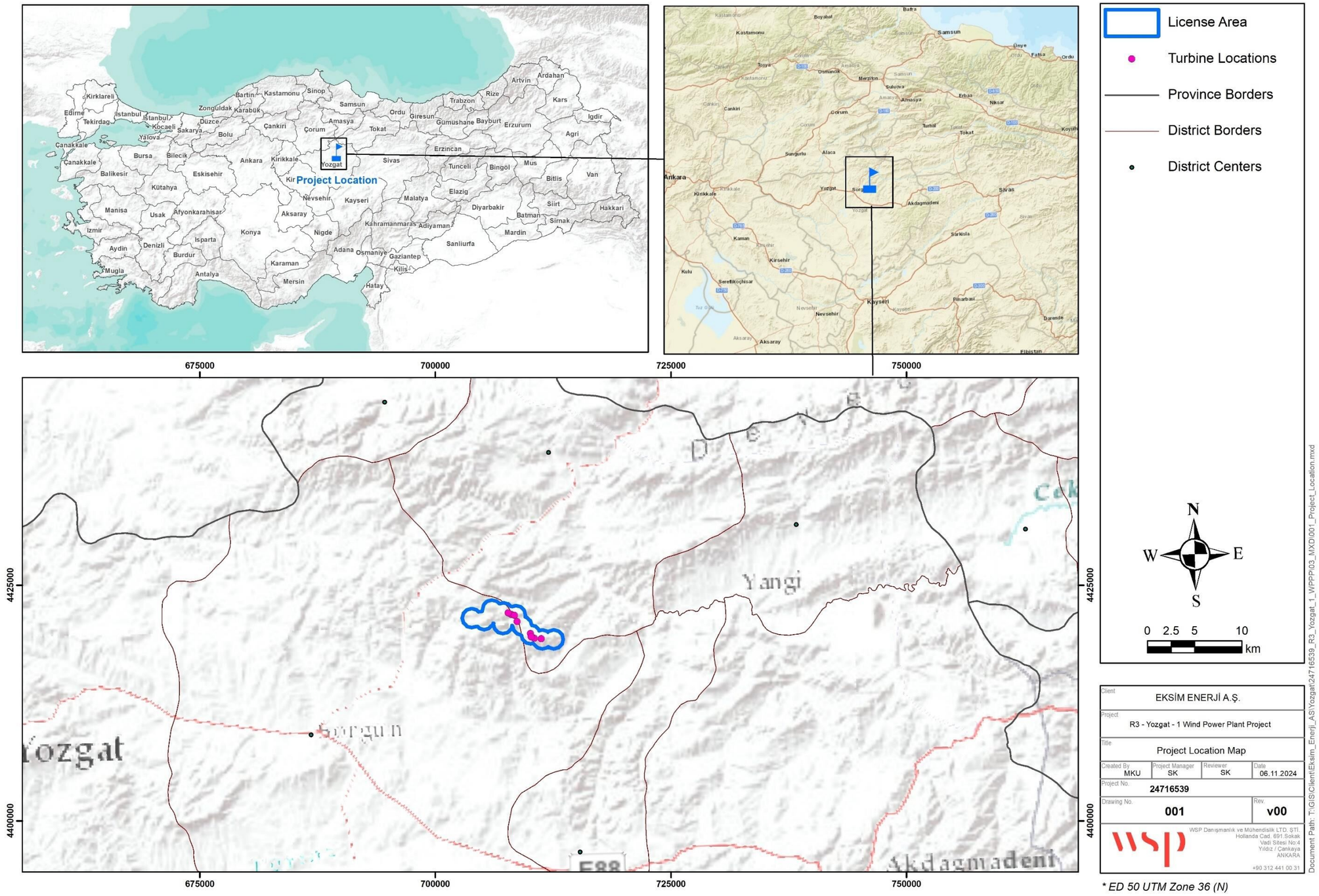
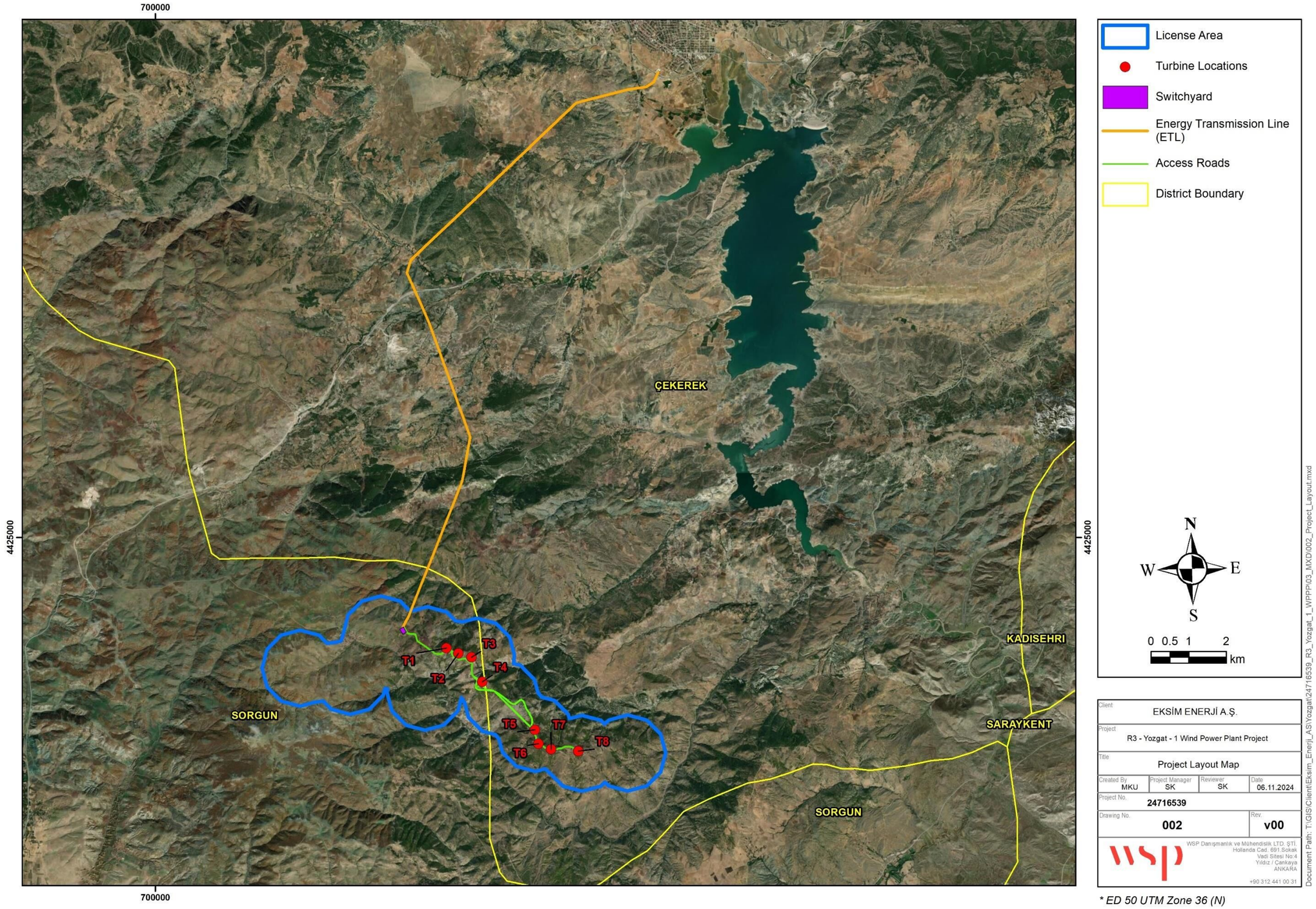
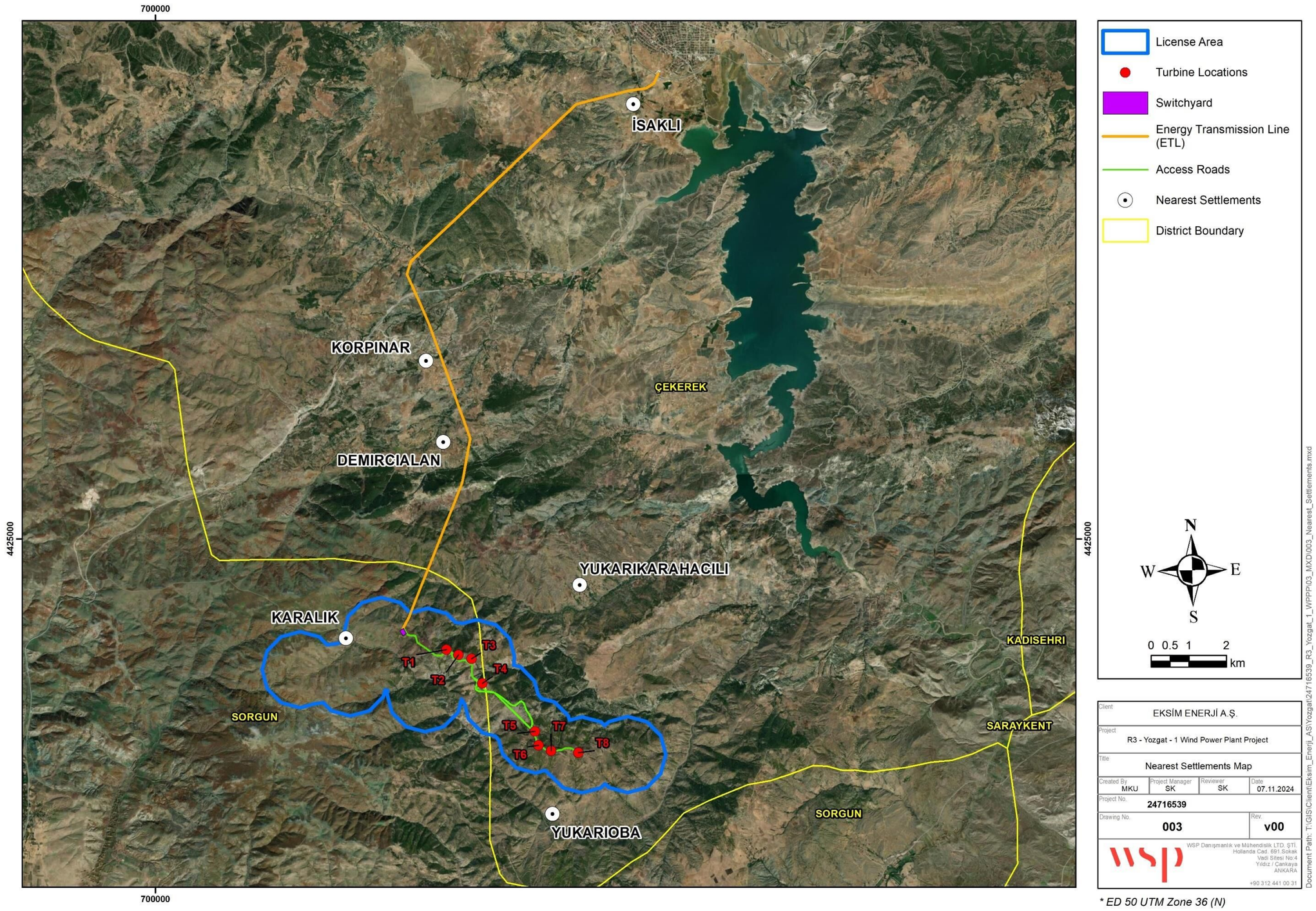


Figure 1: R3-Yozgat-1 WPP Project Location



* *ED 50 UTM Zone 36 (N)*

Figure 2: R3-Yozgat-1 WPP Project Layout



** ED 50 UTM Zone 36 (N)*

Figure 3: Nearest Settlements to the Project Area

2.4 Land Use and Land Acquisition

The project aims to minimize land use by utilizing existing roads and reducing the number of turbines.

The turbine locations, access roads, and switchyard area are situated on agricultural and forest lands. Relevant permits, including a Non-agricultural Land Use Permit and Preliminary Forest Utilization Permit, have been issued accordingly.

The ETL route passes through irrigated agricultural land, dry agricultural land and forest area.

Land acquisition and expropriation for the access roads and turbine areas have been initiated but not finalized yet.

66 private parcels with a total of 290 landowners and 3 forest lands were subject to expropriation. Urgent expropriation was carried out based on the Presidential Decision dated April 19th, 2024, following EPDK's Public Interest Decision of February 22nd, 2024. Within this regard, the land acquisition process will be carried out in accordance with national regulations and Expropriation Law No. 2942.

2.5 Project Schedule

Within the scope of the Project, construction phase is estimated as 15 months, while economical lifetime of the Project is estimated as 49 years. Detailed Project schedule is presented in Table 2.

Table 2: Project Schedule

Main Benchmarks	2023	2024				2025			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1. Planning Phase									
1.1. Mobilization									
1.2. Permitting Process									
2. Construction Phase									
2.1. Switchyard Works									
2.2. TEİAŞ Switchyard Approval									
2.3. ETL Works									
2.4. TEİAŞ ETL Approval									
2.5. Site Access Roads Works									
2.6 Turbine Construction and Installation Works									
3. Operational Transition									
3.1. Ministry Approvals									

Electrical and electromechanical works will be carried out simultaneously with the installation of the turbines. After that, operational tests will be carried out and the Project will become operational.

2.6 Assessment of Alternatives

An analysis of alternatives for the Project has been conducted focusing on the following topics:

- **No Project Option:** This option means that Project will not be realized, resulting in no construction activities, and consequently, no positive or negative environmental, social, or socio-economic impacts. There would be no risks or benefits to nearby communities or the government. However, under the scenario where the Project does proceed, environmental and social impacts are expected at the local level, but these are deemed to be outweighed by the positive economic effects at both the local and national levels.

- **Technology Alternatives:** The Project adopts wind power as its energy technology due to global environmental concerns over the heavy reliance on fossil fuels. Türkiye's wind potential is essential for combating global warming and reducing energy import dependency. Wind farms offer national benefits, are free from air pollution, and have lower operational and maintenance costs compared to fossil fuel plants. Wind farms also require less land area, thus making more efficient use of land resources. To minimize environmental and social impacts, the turbine configuration was optimized by reducing the number of turbines from 12 to 8 and increasing the power of each turbine.
- **Location Alternatives**: The selection of the Project location is crucial for its feasibility and success, with wind conditions being the primary factor in turbine location selection. Locations with higher and more consistent wind speeds are prioritized to ensure better energy efficiency. Alongside wind potential, proximity to infrastructure such as roads, power grids, and maintenance facilities is a key consideration, as it affects the Project's logistics and cost-effectiveness. Environmental and social factors are carefully considered to ensure compliance with regulations and to minimize any potential negative impacts on local ecosystems and communities. The ETL route selection process takes into account various factors, including distance to settlements, land use, and environmental conditions. The final ETL route was approved by TEİAŞ, which is responsible for designing and constructing the ETL.

2.7 Project Workforce Overview

It is planned to employ 45 workers during the construction phase and 10 workers during the operation phase.

3.0 MANAGEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL ISSUES

During the EIA phase of the Project, Eksim Enerji has developed project-specific ESMP, Environmental Monitoring Plan, Environmental and Social Training Plan, GHG Reduction Plan, Zero Waste Plan and Traffic Management Plan in accordance with the Turkish legislation.

Following the ESDD process, the Environmental and Social Action Plan ("ESAP") has been developed to capture the actions identified during the due diligence process that will have to be completed according to the timetable agreed between all parties to achieve full compliance with the Project Standards, during construction and operation phases. Accordingly, set of project-specific Environmental and Social Management System ("ESMS") documentation (such as; Environmental and Social Policy, Health and Safety Policy, Human Rights Policy, Air Quality Management Plan, Noise and Vibration Management Plan, Emergency Response Plan, Traffic Management Plan, Community Health and Safety Management Plan, etc.) will be developed.

For the management of environmental and social issues, following mitigation measures will be implemented in the construction and operation phases of the Project.

Table 3: Summary of Project Management Strategy for Construction Phase

Component	Potential Impact	Mitigation Measures
Air Quality	▪ PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$, Settled Dust, NO_2 and SO_2 resulted from construction activities and transportation	▪ Periodic maintenance of construction equipment ▪ Dust suppression by water spraying ▪ Implementation of relevant Management Plan/Procedures (Air Quality Management Plan, Traffic Management Plan, etc.) ▪ Conducting air quality measurements (PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$, Settled Dust, NO_2 and SO_2) prior to the construction and at the peak time of the construction period

Component	Potential Impact	Mitigation Measures
Noise	■ Noise emissions resulted from construction activities and transportation	■ Periodic maintenance of construction equipment ■ Implementation of relevant Management Plan/Procedures (Noise and Vibration Management Plan, Traffic Management Plan, etc.) ■ Conducting noise measurements prior to the construction and at the peak time of the construction period
Wastewater	■ Domestic wastewater generation due to water consumption by the Project employees	■ Collection of wastewater in two leak-proof (impermeable) septic tanks, then disposal to the nearest licensed wastewater treatment plant as per the agreements/protocols to be executed
Biodiversity	■ Impacts on flora and fauna components by land disturbance ■ Dust and noise impacts (given above)	■ General mitigation measures (such as; minimization of land disturbance where possible, etc.) ■ Conducting bat & bird surveys and bird collision risk modelling ■ Conducting flora & fauna field studies ■ Assessment of critical habitats ■ Defining specific mitigation measures in the light of the findings of additional field studies and existing assessment reports
Cultural Heritage	■ Air emissions, noise and vibration related impacts on archaeological site identified within the vicinity of the Project Area	■ Implementation of protective zone around archeological site ■ Implementation of Chance Find Procedure
Social - Economical and Land Use	■ Positive impacts are expected both for local procurement and local employment ■ Expropriation of lands ■ Impacts on livelihood resources may be resulted by construction activities	■ Prioritizing the local procurement and employment ■ Implementation of land acquisition process in accordance with national regulations and Expropriation Law No. 2942
Community Health and Safety	■ Increased traffic load and potential risks ■ Unauthorized site access ■ Potential communication problems of community members with workers ■ Dust and noise impacts (given above)	■ Implementation of relevant Management Plan/Procedures (Community Health and Safety Management Plan, Traffic Management Plan, etc.) ■ Implementation of Grievance Mechanism Procedure

Component	Potential Impact	Mitigation Measures
Occupational Health & Safety	■ Occupational health and safety risks resulting from activities such as working at height and lifting operations	■ Implementation of relevant Management Plan/Procedures (Occupational Health and Safety Management Plan, Traffic Management Plan, etc.) ■ Training and supervision ■ Emergency drills ■ Accident/incident reporting and investigations ■ Suggestion/grievance reporting ■ Regular site inspections

Table 4: Summary of Project Management Strategy for Operation Phase

Component	Potential Impact	Mitigation Measures
Noise	■ Noise emissions resulting from operation of wind turbines	■ Conducting operational phase noise modelling studies ■ Implementation of relevant Management Plan/Procedures (Noise and Vibration Management Plan, etc.)
Biodiversity	■ Impacts on fauna components (birds and bats)	■ Conducting bat & bird surveys and bird collision risk modelling ■ Assessment of critical habitats ■ Defining specific mitigation measures in the light of the findings of additional field studies and existing assessment reports
Social - Economical and Land Use	■ Positive impacts are expected both for local procurement and local employment	■ Prioritizing the local procurement and employment
Visual Impact	■ Visual impacts associated with wind turbines	■ Conducting visual impact assessment
Shadow Flicker and Blade/Ice Throw Assessment	■ Shadow flicker may become an impact when potentially sensitive receptors are located nearby ■ Risk of ice being thrown from the rotor, especially in specific cold weather conditions	■ Conducting shadow flicker assessment ■ The setback distance calculated for the blade/ice throw assessment is met for the Project.
Community Health and Safety	■ A failure of a rotor blade can result in throwing ■ Unauthorized access to turbines ■ Shadow flicker and blade/ice throw impact (explained above).	■ Regular maintenance of the turbines

Component	Potential Impact	Mitigation Measures
Occupational Health & Safety	■ Occupational health and safety risks resulting from maintenance of the turbines	■ Implementation of relevant Management Plan/Procedures (Occupational Health and Safety Management Plan, etc.) ■ Training and supervision ■ Emergency drills ■ Accident/incident reporting and investigations ■ Suggestion/grievance reporting ■ Regular site inspections

4.0 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

The Project's stakeholder engagement approach is designed in alignment with key standards. The aim is to ensure transparent communication, meaningful consultation, and inclusive participation throughout the Project lifecycle.

Stakeholder engagement activities include clear and accessible disclosure of environmental and social ("E&S") information, active consultations, and integration of stakeholder feedback into Project planning. As part of the national EIA process, a Public Participation Meeting was held on July 5th, 2023, at Karalık Village to inform the public and gather their views and suggestions.

A Project-specific Stakeholder Engagement Plan ("SEP") has been prepared and disclosed at the Eksim Enerji's website. A project-specific SEP is a strategic tool to manage relationships, address concerns, and ensure stakeholders are appropriately involved and informed for the Project. The purpose of the SEP is to ensure that the Project stakeholders, including the Project affected people and other interested stakeholders, are informed about the Project in a timely manner with consistent, comprehensive, relevant, accessible, and transparent information. The SEP ensures a participatory approach, and the implementation of the SEP is intended to elicit opinions and concerns regarding the Project and its impacts.

5.0 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The Project is expected to create employment opportunities and contribute to community development through the implementation of social responsibility initiatives. These initiatives will be developed in alignment with the specific needs and requests expressed by the local communities during stakeholder engagement activities.

Corporate Social Responsibility ("CSR") projects are anticipated to support local development. The efforts will be carried out in consultation with community representatives to ensure that development activities remain culturally appropriate, inclusive, and responsive to local priorities.

6.0 GRIEVANCE/REQUEST MECHANISM

A Grievance Mechanism ("GM") has been established and disclosed at the Eksim Enerji's website as part of the Project's SEP. The Grievance Mechanism will cover all internal and external stakeholders and all employees. The grievance mechanism is the key tool that allows stakeholders to provide feedback, concerns and complaints related to the Project and also provide requests. The grievance mechanism aims to demonstrate responsiveness to stakeholder needs and facilitate a trustworthy and constructive relationship with the stakeholders by developing appropriate mitigation strategies.

Eksim Enerji will implement an external grievance mechanism as part of the Project's management system to respond to any concerns raised by affected communities and stakeholders. The primary objective is to provide transparent and accessible channels for stakeholders to submit concerns, receive information, and obtain timely and fair resolutions.

Community Liaison Officer ("CLO"), who serves as key points of contact between the Project and its stakeholders, will be appointed to manage communication, gather stakeholder feedback, and oversee the grievance mechanism.

Grievances can be submitted through various channels, including:

- **Project Website:** https://eksimenerji.com.tr/iletisim
- **Eksim Enerji Communication Phone Number:** +90 216 544 24 00
- **E-mail:** info@eksimenerji.com.tr
- **Grievance Forms**: Available on the Project website, at the construction site, in mukhtar offices, and at key Project facilities.
- **Mukhtars**: Local mukhtars can collect and forward grievances to Project CLOs.
- **CLOs in Person**: CLOs will be available on-site to receive and address concerns.

These channels will ensure that community members have various accessible options for raising their concerns and seeking resolutions. For **anonymous complaints**, the results and responses will be shared through general channels such as public information boards at the mukhtar's office or site entrance areas, without disclosing any sensitive details.

Grievance management process:

- All grievances will be **acknowledged within 3 days** of receipt.
- A formal **response will be provided within 30 days**.
- **Land-related grievances will be prioritized and resolved within 7 days** to ensure the timely continuation of land access and project activities.

The public can also raise any issues, complaints, and requests through the Presidential Communication Centre ("CIMER"). This centre is an active 24-hour online national system developed by the Directorate of Communications to keep communication channels between the public and state open. The public may raise issues, complaints, and requests at anytime and anywhere. Issues, complaints, and requests can be both received and responded to through this national online system.

Signature Page

WSP Danışmanlık ve Mühendislik Ltd. Şti.

Serkan Küçükünsal
Project Manager

Gizem Altınkaya Kurtulmuş
Project Director

https://wsponline.sharepoint.com/sites/tr-24716539-eksim-wp/shared documents/06_deliverables/04_gap_closure/02_nts/02_sent_to_client/eksimenerji_r3-yozgat-1_wpp_nts.docx

wsp.com